

STATE OF ALARM COMES SUDDENLY TO REPUBLICANS

Never Before So Solicitous About Welfare of Government.

OUT OF POWER, NOW ALL IS CHANGED

Bryan's Chautauqua Lectures Subject of Acrimonious Debate in Senate—Prepared Attacks Launched at Secretary of State Bring Sharp Replies From Democrats.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Bryan's policy of lecturing in his vacation time involved the Senate in a bitter controversy to-day. It began when Senator Bristow, ignoring the defeat of his resolution directed at Mr. Bryan's action, insisted upon being heard in severe criticism of the Cabinet officer.

Before the debate ended, charges and countercharges between Senators on the two sides of the chamber had brought the Senate to a high pitch of excitement. Senator Ashurst produced an old letter of Senator Bristow, which he declared, indicated that Mr. Bristow in 1904 had been perfectly willing to take a Federal position and devote only part of his time to it.

Senator Bristow retorted with the charge that Senator Ashurst had spent \$100 of government funds sending private telegrams, that should have been paid for from his own pocket, a charge denied by Senator Ashurst, but which Senator Bristow asserted to prove by producing original telegrams that had been paid for out of Senate funds.

Charges and Countercharges. From these personal accusations, the debate went into the general field of public lecturing and writing, and Democratic Senators called attention to the Chautauqua platform work of Senator Bristow and many others, and to the newspaper writing that Senator Bristow had done during the last Baltimore convention. The Kansas Senator emphatically declared that he had never neglected the duties of his office.

"I am not on trial here," he said. "I simply want to show that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Senator James, of Missouri, attacked in strong language the action of Secretary Bryan in delivering paid lectures during a time when they claimed public questions required his closest attention to the affairs of the State Department.

The Bristow resolution introduced on Tuesday calling upon the President to state what salary would secure all of Secretary Bryan's time was tabled by a vote of 41 to 29, as soon as it came up to-day, all the Democrats and Senators Borah and Poindexter opposing it.

A prepared attack upon Secretary Bryan's action by Senator Townsend and an extensive defense by Senator Lewis, illumined the oratory of the day. Senator Townsend insisted on the example of the secretary in selling his time for private gain, when it had already been sold to the government as unwholesome for the entire country.

Become Alarmed Suddenly. Senator Lewis asked when the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Michigan had become so "subtly inoculated with the poison of the danger of a public official spending his vacation addressing the people on questions of vital interest to them. He said it could not have been when a Republican President was campaigning at the expense of the taxpayers.

"Where was the voice of protest when a post-office official turned him— (Continued on Fifth Page.)

Leading Senate Fight For Bill



SENATOR F. M. SIMMONS.

TOWNSEND MAKES ATTACK ON BRYAN VAST SUM IS GIVEN TO FIGHT ANEMIA

Republican Senator Bitterly Inveighs Against Secretary of State.

Page Announces \$100,000,000 Has Been Set Aside for Campaign Against Disease.

CALLS IT MORAL QUESTION

DONORS ARE NOT KNOWN

Denies His Right to Work for Government and Resell Services.

Belief Exists That Money Comes From Strong Box of John D. Rockefeller.

Washington, July 18.—"Aside from the technical and legal question of the right of a public servant to sell his services twice, the public announcement by Mr. Bryan that a man of his well-advertised democratic tastes cannot live on an income of \$12,000 a year, presents a moral question for the consideration of the American people," declared Senator Townsend, Republican of Michigan, in a speech in the Senate to-day.

The question is simply this, whether, under the circumstances, it is the duty of the citizen and the public servant to modify his style of living to bring it within his legitimate income, or whether it is his privilege to recede his services in order to cover the cost of the style of living he has adopted.

Sufficient for Others. He declared other Cabinet officers (Continued on Seventh Page.)

SENATE RECEIVES ADMINISTRATIVE TARIFF MEASURE

It Proposes Reduction of 27.64 Per Cent Under Present Rate.

FORMAL DEBATE BEGINS TO-DAY

Administrative Measures of House Found Too Drastic and Are Stricken Out—Simmons Will Set Forth General Views of Democratic Majority.

Washington, July 18.—With the submission to-day of the report of the majority members of the Finance Committee on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, formal consideration of the measure was begun in the Senate, but continued a few moments only because of the unavoidable absence of Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, detained on account of death in his family.

Senator Simmons will inaugurate the debate to-morrow with a speech setting forth the general views of the Democratic majority and the needs for tariff reduction. Senator Cummins served notice that he would speak on behalf of the minority, and he may follow Senator Simmons to-morrow afternoon. Senators Smoot and Burton plan to talk on Monday.

Republican Senators in conference to-day reaffirmed Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, as their leader to assume chair of the tariff debate, and agreed to support the bill if the Democrats for recorded votes when desired on amendments.

An average reduction of 27.64 per cent under the rates of the existing Payne-Aldrich tariff law is proposed by the Democratic Underwood-Simmons tariff bill.

The report also shows that the bill as reported to the Senate provides rates 4.22 per cent lower than the Underwood bill, if it passed the House, and that from it, together with other government receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there will be an estimated surplus of the government treasury of \$2,020,000.

A salient feature of this bill, it is pointed out, is the large increase of imports to be admitted free of duty. Under the House bill the value of free listed imports, on the basis of 1912, was \$102,000,000, whereas the Democratic bill increases the value of free listed imports to \$147,367,000, an increase in undutiable imports over the House bill of \$45,367,000.

Total Receipts. Upon the basis of ten months for the coming fiscal year, the report estimates that the total customs receipts under the new bill will be \$266,730,000; from income tax for ten months, \$58,230,000; from other sources, \$37,000,000; internal revenue, including tax of \$5,000,000 on cotton futures, \$257,000,000, and that the revenue from all other sources will bring the total for the fiscal year to \$996,510,000. With disbursements estimated for the committee by Treasury experts at \$994,790,000, a balance is shown in favor of the government of \$2,020,000.

In analyzing its changes in the House administrative features of the bill, the committee "deemed the amendments of the House entirely too drastic," and particularly those authorizing examination of books of foreign manufacturers, a 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American ships and other like features, which were taken out of the bill.

The Senate provision "designated to furnish the President with power to impose tariff duties of a re-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SAILORS START OUT TO 'CLEAN UP' CITY OF SEATTLE

They Avenge Insults From Industrial Workers of World.

POLICE FINALLY QUELL DISORDER

Before Quiet Is Restored, Rioters Visit Socialist Headquarters and Wreck Building—Denounce Mayor for His Failure to Protect Flag From Desecration.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—A party of United States marines and sailors from the reserve fleet, most of the sailors wearing the name bands of the cruiser Colorado and California, started to-night to "clean up the town," as they expressed it, by attacking Socialist and Industrial Workers of the World headquarters. Three enlisted men on the United States Army were stabbed last night when a number of soldiers and sailors who participated in the military and naval parade, were attacked by a crowd of men attending a street meeting of Industrial Workers of the World.

The soldiers were only slightly injured according to the account given to the police, the soldiers passed the crowd where a woman speaker was abusing the army and navy. As they passed a man shouted:

"There goes three soldiers now." The crowd at once attacked the soldiers, and a free fight was on, during which the army men sustained a number of cuts with pocket knives. Two sailors from the Pacific reserve fleet saw the attack on the soldiers and went to their aid. A riot call was turned in, and the police restored order.

Attack Headquarters. A second party of men from the Pacific reserve fleet attacked the big Industrial Workers' headquarters on Washington Street, in the Southern part of the city. The contents of the buildings were dragged into the street and a bonfire made of them.

A provost guard of fifty men from the United States army was ordered to arrest all the men ashore. Secretary of the Navy Daniels was dining on the cruiser West Virginia, the guest of Admiral Reynolds, at the time the rioting began.

The mob reformed in the northern part of the city after it had been dispersed, and went back to the Socialist headquarters on Fifth Avenue and sacked the place, destroying the furniture and a large quantity of Socialist literature.

About a dozen sailors, all young, were in the first wrecking party that got under way. They were aided by several members of the Washington naval militia and by a hundred civilians, who made most of the noise. Vandal United States flags, the store party swooped down on the cart news stand of Milard Price, a Socialist orator, at the intersection of Fourth Avenue and West Lake Boulevard, the busiest corner of the city. The cart was broken to splinters in a moment and the big stock of Socialist papers and magazines was torn, tossed into the street and jumped upon.

Police Were Complacently. Two policemen smiled complacently upon the wreckers. The sailors tore down the front of the building, breaking and broke them to pieces, and then (Continued on Second Page.)

TRAINMEN TOLD TO BE READY FOR ORDER TO STRIKE

They Will Not Consider Railroads' Plan of Arbitration.

SETH LOW CHARGES BREACH OF FAITH

He Tells Managers They Should Have Arbitrated Wage Question Before Their Own Grievances Were Insisted Upon. Union Executives Will Hold Meeting To-Day.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, July 18.—A. B. Garretson and W. G. Lee, representing the \$2,000 conductors and trainmen on the Eastern railroads, to-day notified the chairmen of all the unions involved to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate strike order.

The thinking that characterized the arbitration scheme proposed by the railroad managers as nothing short of a "plan to reduce the pay of every man in the service instead of giving the 20 per cent increase which is demanded."

While the notice, which the leaders called an ultimatum, was being drawn, Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, was addressing the executive committee of the railroads. It is known that Mr. Low's statements amounted to a charge that the railroad officials were guilty of a breach of faith with their employees by not agreeing to arbitrate the wage question before other grievances are taken up.

Reporters Excluded. Mr. Low appeared before the committee at the Grand Central Station and newspaper reporters were excluded. To-night, however, the following letter was forwarded to Mr. Low by Chairman Elisha Lee, of the committee:

"We think the differences of opinion which seem to have existed between us are the result of a misunderstanding, for it is our purpose to carry out the rule which any pledges made by our presidents, and we are glad to have your assurance that nothing in your letter was intended to charge intentional bad faith.

Here is the substance of the notice sent to all the local chairmen of the conductors and trainmen: "The managers' committee really proposes that the railroad men now in the service, the greater proportion of such reduction being directed against the passenger men and the freight men in the abolition of all monthly wages and against yard and road brakemen in the insistence that the same classification shall be applied to all of the crew.

Copy for Each Employee. "Copies of this letter are being furnished all local chairmen in sufficient number for them to see to it that each member and nonmember of our class receives a true copy at once. "It is needless to say, however, no arbitration embodying these propositions will even be considered, and if insisted upon by the management only one thing can result, viz., the setting of the hour for retirement from service."

There will be a meeting of the committee of 100 union executives at the (Continued on Third Page.)

MULHALL TELLS OF ATTEMPT TO BRIBE GOMPERS

Manufacturers' Association Expected to 'Get' Labor Leader.

PLOTTERS NEARLY "FALL INTO TRAP"

Unexpected Outburst From Witness When He Claims Enemies Are Trying to Stare Him Out of Countenance—Letters Cover a Wide Range of Activity.

Washington, July 18.—Martin M. Mulhall to-day gave the Senate lobby investigating committee his story of the alleged effort in 1907 or 1908 to bribe Samuel Gompers to desert the cause of labor and support the policies advocated by the National Association of Manufacturers. He admitted he had no positive information that an attempt to bribe Gompers had actually been made, but he said Atherton Brownell, of New York, had outlined the plans to him and had told him of what was to be done.

Mulhall was excused late this afternoon until Monday morning, on the ground that he was tired after a week of continual testimony. The committee held a session to-night to hear the testimony of S. W. McClave, of Paterson, N. J., now a candidate for Congress, and with whom Mulhall claimed he worked throughout the campaign of 1910, when McClave was running against William Hughes.

The committee opened the Gompers incident to-day with newspaper clippings appearing showing that Gompers had made the bribery charges before a court in 1908, and that President Van Cleve, of the manufacturers' association, had denied any connection with them. Mulhall said he had been referred by Van Cleve and Schwedman to Mr. Brownell, in New York, who claimed to be conducting a publicity campaign for the same effect.

Expected to "Get" Him. Brownell told him, he said, that a man named Brandenburg was following Gompers; that they had a plan to get up by way of the connections of the labor leader; and that they were positive they could not fail. Mulhall said he warned them they would not succeed, and later advised Van Cleve to leave the matter alone.

Van Cleve left New York suddenly, the witness said, after telling him that he had nearly "fallen into a trap." "He said they wanted him to go down town to meet these people, but he got a tip not to go," added Mulhall. "He told me he thought Brownell had more sense than to go into a trap of that kind."

This was the extent of Mulhall's knowledge of the matter. The Gompers story and an unexpected outburst from Mulhall, who complained that officials of the National Association of Manufacturers were trying to "stare him out of countenance," were the self-confessed "lobbyists" identified several hundred more of the letters relating to campaign and legislative activities.

Proceedings were running smoothly when Robert McCarter, attorney for the Manufacturers' Association, tried to interrupt and ask Mulhall a question. The committee has thus far permitted no questioning by outside attorneys. "I refuse to answer any questions from that man," shouted Mulhall. "Further, I want to tell the committee that those men at that table have kept some one there continually to stare steadily at me while I have been in the stand. I think it is a contemptible trick. The ex-president (John Kirby, (Continued on Second Page.)

NEW HIGH RECORDS MADE BY HEAT WAVE

Country Is Sweltering, and There Are Many Deaths and Prostrations.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—The heat wave under which the South Atlantic States have sweltered the last few days pushed the mercury to 97 degrees in Atlanta to-day, making a record for the year. The minimum through the day was 76 degrees, higher than it has been this year.

Reports to-night from points throughout the South Atlantic States indicated intense heat from Virginia to Florida. The highest temperatures were recorded in Jacksonville, Fla., at Macon, Ga., the mercury topped 104, the highest ever recorded there. Street thermometers at Augusta, where there were one death and seven prostrations, registered 101 degrees.

At Charleston, S. C., the mercury was 99. The heat wave over the Central West was relieved in many sections to-day and to-night. While some cities sweltered with temperatures exceeding 100 degrees, others were refreshed by moderate temperatures. Joplin, Mo., with 106, was the hottest city; Louisville, Ky., and Arkansas City, Kan., suffered at 104, while St. Louis and Evansville, Ind., registered 102.

There was little let-up to-night for Evansville apparently, the thermometer at 8 P. M. standing at 96. St. Louis had some relief at evening, but faced a hot night at 88. Medicine Hat, reported extreme humidity, with twelve deaths and a number of prostrations. In Kansas and Missouri showers brought cooler weather. There were three

deaths in St. Louis and as many prostrations. While these cities were suffering Chicago and Cleveland were comfortable at 76 and 78, and Buffalo was cool at 70. Other cities in the Middle West were favored by temperatures not extreme for the season.

Hottest in Twenty-Five Years. Charlotte, N. C., July 18.—To-day was the hottest day in this city in twenty-five years, the reading at the government Weather Bureau registering 101 degrees at 3:15 o'clock. Not only this city, the highest reading reached being 98 degrees. Only sixteen days during the past thirty-five years has the temperature reached the 100 degree mark.

The hottest day since the Weather Bureau has been established here thirty-five years, was on July 18, 1887, on which date the temperature was 102 degrees. No prostrations or sufferings have been reported as a result of the intense heat.

Hot at Bristol. Bristol, Va., July 18.—Bristol to-day experienced the highest temperature in years. The mercury registered 99 in the shade, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Gaffney Has 105 Degrees. Gaffney, S. C., July 18.—Gaffney was one of the hottest places in the country, the mercury registering 105 degrees. No prostrations have been reported.

WILSON COMMENDED

High Tribute Paid President by Senator. Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—Hearty endorsement of the Glass currency bill, which the speaker as a measure which "will free the country from dependence upon Wall Street and make a currency panic impossible," was contained in a speech by United States Senator Hoke Smith before a joint session of the Georgia General Assembly here this afternoon. Senator Smith came from Washington by special invitation to address the legislature.

High tribute was paid President Wilson for his determined stand in favor of the pending tariff bill, which he made law within six weeks.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED

Grand Jury Will Investigate Negro's Connection With Murder.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—A special session of the Fulton County grand jury was called to-day for next Monday to investigate charges against James Conley, negro sweeper of the National Pencil Company's factory, in connection with the murder of Mary Phagan. The call was issued by Foreman W. D. Battle, of the jury, after Solicitor Hugh Dorsey had refused to take action on several affidavits accusing Conley.

The trial of Leo M. Frank, factory superintendent, formally charged with the girl's murder, is set for July 25.

Mrs. Mackay Lenses Miasma. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Portland, Me., July 18.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, of New York, has leased the house of Ex-Mayor Adam P. Leighton in this city, and is expected here in a day or two. The Leighton mansion is one of the finest on Portland's beautiful western promenade.

Found Dead in Bed. Thomasville, Ga., July 18.—James W. Bell, manager of the Thomasville Paper Mill, was found dead in his bed at his home here this morning by servants who had gone to call him to breakfast. His death is attributed to heart failure.

LITTLE PROGRESS MADE FOR PEACE

Allies Show No Disposition to Show Mercy Toward Bulgaria.

London, July 18.—Except for a report coming by way of Paris that a battle is progressing between the Roumanians and Bulgarians at Belogradchik, sixty-five miles northwest of Sofia, which was not mentioned to-day in direct dispatches received from Bucharest, the general situation in the Balkans remains unchanged.

Bulgaria now is seeking through Italy to obtain peace terms from Roumanians, but no progress appears to have been made towards negotiations and all three of her enemies are closing in on Bulgaria with the apparent determination to dictate peace when their armies occupy Sofia.

Cabinet Is Formed.

Sofia, July 18.—A coalition Cabinet was formed by M. Radoslawoff, Liberal leader in the Bulgarian Parliament, to take the place of the Cabinet of Premier Danef, which recently resigned. The new Cabinet consists of Liberals and Stambouloff nationalists. M. Guendieff has been appointed foreign minister.

Charge Against Greeks.

Sofia, July 18.—The general commanding the Bulgarian army operating against the Greeks officially charges the Greek troops with deliberately raking with their cannon fire the hospital at Demir-Hissar, ignoring the Red Cross flag.

A few of the hospital attendants fled, the general says, but the remainder of the nurses and all the patients were killed. A few of the sick and wounded, who managed to crawl out from the ruins were shot down by Greek soldiers. The general also charges the Greek (Continued on Third Page.)

DIVEN INSANE BY VENGEANCE

Mother's Accusing Finger Brings Madness to Engineer Who Killed Her Boy.

Philadelphia, July 18.—The relentless vengeance of Mrs. Rose Crovovick, whose six-year-old son was killed on May 7 last by a switching engine run by Engineer Lewis S. Faber, is assigned as the cause for the engineer's suicide yesterday following an attempt to murder his wife and three children.

On May 7 last the engine, in charge of Faber, ran down and killed the Crovovick boy at a street crossing. The accident unnerved Faber and he took four days off, after which he returned to work.

Ever after that when his engine passed the fatal crossing the engineer noticed a woman sitting on the track, and as his engine went by she silently pointed her finger at the engine, and held her arm rigid so long as his engine remained in sight, when she ambled away from the track and back to her home. The woman never failed to be on hand night or day when the engine passed.

Faber made an investigation and found that the woman was the mother of the six-year-old boy his engine had killed. He sent friends to try to question her to keep away from the track and to explain that the killing of her son was an accident. She refused to remain away.

Two weeks ago Faber told his wife that the woman was driving him insane. Yesterday he proved it by attempting to kill his family and then killing himself.

BEEES WORK IS NEARLY OVER

Cardinal Gibbons Confident That His Life Is Almost Spent.

Baltimore, Md., July 18.—"On next Wednesday I shall be seventy-nine years old," said Cardinal Gibbons as he sat in his study to-day, and then he added in a gentle voice, "I do not think I will live much longer. My life is nearly spent."

The visitor to whom he said this could not control his surprise and sorrow.

"I will soon be an octogenarian," said the cardinal smilingly, "and nature must take its course. Almighty God has blessed me with a long life, and I am ready to answer whenever He sends me to call me to render an account of my stewardship."

The cardinal looked out toward the green trees on North Charles Street and over the city which he loved.

"I think that it will not be long now," he said slowly, and there was no sorrow in his voice—just resignation, "and when the call comes I think it will be a sudden one. We should all be ready for the call, because we don't know how soon or suddenly it may come."

The visitor asked the cardinal if he were not in good health. "Yes," answered the cardinal, "I still feel strong and capable of performing several more years of labor, but I think I will soon pass away. Perhaps I might live ten years longer—we are never sure."

JAPS FOMENTING CHINA'S TROUBLE

They Are Said to Be Financing Rebellion in Southern Provinces.

Peking, July 18.—The situation brought about by the rebellion in the southern provinces of China has improved somewhat to-day, regarded from the northern point of view. Fewer soldiers have deserted the government of Provisional President Yuan Shi Kai than authorities had anticipated.

Heavy fighting is expected at Kiang-Kiang, in the Province of Kiang-Si, after the fall following the recent defeat of the southern forces at Hu-Chow in the Province of Che-Kiang.

The southern forces have been joined by the forces at Wu-Sung, a seaport ten miles north of Shanghai, and at Nanking, the southern capital, both in the Province of Kiang-Si, while the large force of troops occupying them has also gone over to the rebels.

Leaders of the southern forces issued a proclamation to-day announcing the appointment as President of the republic of Tsen Chun-Hsuan, a former viceroy of Canton, and Yuan Shi Kai's old enemy. Wang Chung-ling is named foreign minister, and Cheng Hsuan-Hual, Finance Minister.

All three are considered fanatics in northern circles.

The southern rebels yesterday killed twenty officers who had remained loyal to the Peking government, including the governor of the Province of Szechwan-Hwei.

Provisional President Yuan Shi Kai had a long conference with the loyal generals to-day. Plans for the suppression of the rebellion were discussed.

The belief prevails very generally in Peking that the Japanese are financing the revolution in the southern provinces, and some of the newspapers assert that forty Japanese army officers are with the rebel troops.